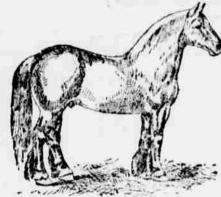
ILLUSTRATION OF A FINE CLYDES-DALE HORSE.

Pieture of a Two-Bale Hay Press-Fattening Lambs for Market-What Killed Maria - Disease-Breeding Farm House

Herewith is a picture of "King Malcolm," a splendid Clydesdale stallion. He shows his high breeding in characteristic markings, among them the white strip down his nose and the white hind feet. His magnificent shape and mild, intelligent eye are notable. The full, flowing tail denotes strength and health. The Clydesdales, crossed with our native mares, will come near making the farmer's perfect all-purpose horse. They are originally from the valley of the river Clyde, but now the breed is raised all through Scotland. They have immense strength and endurance. They are not so large and heavy as the English draft horse; but, on the other hand, they are nimbler in action, and some strains of them make very good travelersquite good enough for all ordinary purposes. The Clydesdale has great prepotency, marking his characteristics powerfully. The breeds are so gentle and intelligent that they are great pets with their owners. There is a look in their large eyes like that of a beautiful wo-



Our American stock is at present being degraded to some extent by an admixture of the vicious little mustang blood. Beware of it. It is a delusion and a snare. The mustang is tough, strong, and easily kept, they say. So is a gont,

Peeding Lambs.

It is only fair to retain sight of the value of the manure made, when we are figuring the profits of any branch of stock feeding

We are led to these reflections by a letter from our good friend Richenback, of Wayne county, O. He says that in November, 1884, he put in 182 lambs at a cost of \$4%; from that time until April 11, 1885, he fed them hay and grain worth, at market prices, \$503, making an aggregate of \$968. At this time he sold the lambs for \$1,068, leaving him a balance of \$120 for care, labor and interest, and he asks if this should be satisfactory. He had kept these lambs five months; the interest on the cost of food for an average of half that time, and the wages and board of the person in charge, properly chargeable to the ambs, would amount to about \$24, which leaves a clear profit of 10 per cent, on the money invested, which should be very satisfactory. But there was in this case a consumption of hay and grain to the amount of \$503; the phosphates, potash and nitrates remaining in the excrements, if properly saved ant companionship." and returned without waste to the fields, could not be supplied in any other form at a cost of less than \$230. (According to the experiments of Professor Roberts, at Cornell, the manure would be worth \$386.) If we add this to the \$120, cash profit received, we shall have \$350, of which, taking the cost of care, interest and outlay for applying the manure, we should have left not less than \$300, or about 30 per cent., and everybody knows that last year was about the most unfavor-

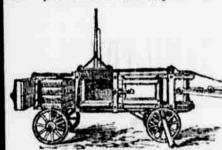
able for feeders ever known.

Mr. Richenback also says he put in Nov. 4 last 170 lambs, weighing 75 pounds each, at a cost of \$3.75 per 100 pounds, or \$465.38 for the lot. To these he has fed corn worth \$5 cents per bushel; oats at 25 cents per bushel; oil meal at \$27 per ton; bran at \$15 per ton, and hay at \$7 per ton, and he had them to weigh 105 pounds each and was offered 6 cents per pound. He asks if they would have done better with roots and if he could have made more money by shearing

He must have made a fine margin of profit at last winter's prices of grain, but we cannot but think he would have done much better by changing his grain ration somewhat, by feeding roots daily and by shearing the lambs late in December or early in January.-Rural New Yorker.

Hay Press.

Here is a hay press that will make two bales at a time. A pair of horses are able to draw it from place to place as it is needed. It will press either straw or hay.



The feed hole is in the center of the press at the side. The feeding is done through the side opening, the fewlers standing upon the ground, thus avoiding pitching up. Straw is by it conveniently baled to be sent to paper

While one bale is being tied the last charge pressed into the other, and while that being tied the first charge is beng pressed into the next, and fast time is nade by the large charges, empty chambers and pressing two bales at a time. The bale 17x20x30, which is the size desirable and which fills a car for shippers. One hundred counds in this bale unales it nice to handle, and the press will put 175 pounds in it for hipping. The press is twelve feet long.

Farm Notes in the Cotton Belt.

Will our readers pardon us for again urgng the great importance of seeding down our re fields! If they have no faith in their bility to raise grass, or have no special use r that crop, they can sow rye, and it is not et too late to do that. On average land and or the purpose now in view, a half bushel of ed to the acre will suffice, and the small atlay will be returned manifold in the imrovement of the land. With peas as a sumrenovating crop, and rys as a winter one. have the best of facilities for bringing up worn and wasted soils.

Toward the last of the month wheat sowwill be in order in the northern sections the cotton belt. It is well to realize the et that our climate is not the best for at, and that it should not therefore be de a leading crop But while this is true judicious selection of varieties, and of table soils, with proper preparation and manuring, enough wheat for home supply can be raised. First as to varieties. We must discard the handsome but tender white type—red, bearded kinds, which seem at home in warm climates. The good housewife will have to yield a little on the score of white flour; it will be none the less nutritious or palatable. In the next place, the highest and dryest knobs and knolls should be selected. No matter if poor; make up for that by manure. There is very little land rich enough to bring wheat without manure anyway. If it has been sown in peas, so much the better; there is no better crop to precede wheat than 20th of October to the 1st of December, acyears has been to sow too late. -Southern beginning of his narrative.

Saving Seed Corn.

Quite an item during autumn is saving farmers walk through their corn fields and noticed the stone rolled away by an angel, as break off the finest looking ears, and, turn- Matt, xxviii, 2, describes. But she did not closely, and hang them up over head or the rest for the resurrection-plainly, as Jesus against the wall in the warm kitchen to dry had foretold it-she felt as the disciples did. So wit. When little corn is planted and not (V. 2) in her eager haste she runs to Peter but where thirty or forty acres are planted states the case. He is still her Lord; she has it would not be practicable. Some who hask not changed her view of Him from His havtheir corn select the finest ears as they go, ing died on the cross. She does not feel it and throw them in a pile by themselves, and necessary to define the doer of this second as the pile accumulates it is spread out in wrong. "They have," his enemies, who crucisecured to dry it out well. It is a theory that if the pith, that is, the center of the cob, freezes, the corn will not germinate.

heart craves sympathy.

V. 3. Peter and John at once went to the sepulchre, accepting her view so far, yet nat-

The experiment was never tried but once. things show character.

The corn did not grow well. It is said that V. 5. Hence John only stooped down into to evaporate the moisture and dry out the Mary's account is confirmed. corn answers the purpose. Corn has been | V. 6. New Simon Peter comes up, passes in New York World.

What Killed Maria.

While talking once with a lady who had passed her four score years she said:

"As I look back over my life there is one thing that fills me with deep regret; that is, I never had the pleasure with my family that I should. I was always busy; my days were spent in sewing and housework, and my evenings in piecing quilts and making rugs and rag carpets. I never realized, until too late, how much the companionship of a mother is worth to her children. No sacrifice that I could make would be considered too great could I only have the privilege now, as I had then, of gathering them around me in pleas-

strangers to me. This is the whispered conversation I heard about the deceased:

"Yes," said one, "Maria was a master housekeeper. I never so much as seen a speck of

dirt about this house in my life." "Well," replied the other, "there ought not to be, for she was eternally a-cleaning. She never took no comfort in anything; no, and not a member of the family had any comfort. She worked till she got awful nervous and broken down, and just 'twixt you and me I believe that's what killed Maria,"—Western Farmer:

The Vaults on Farm Premises.

The vaults on most farms are disgraceful ffairs. They are direct sources of disease in summer, and hardly more friendly to health in winter. The snow drifts into them and the wind blows through them. To compel women and children to resort to such places farmers who desire to improve their homes reach the closet last of all. They will build wood sheds and other conveniences, and still retain that cold windy closet with its deathdealing vault. In my new house the closet is just at the end of the wood house. There is no vault at all. Two large iron buckets are partly filled with sand or road dust. A a tin dipper is kept in the barrel, and a dipperful of the dust is thrown into the buckets Matt. xxviii, 1-8 having given all this-dwellwhenever the closet is used. This rule is odor from this closet. Once every two weeks the buckets are emptied, and this operation is as clean as that of emptying ashes. There Come, farmers, wake up this fall and put an You will never regret it .- H. C. K. in Rural

Planting Nuts. they have become thoroughly dry, and should therefore be planted as soon as ripe. If the ground is in proper condition the best plan is wanted. A mellow, moderately rich soil, covering the nuts two or three inches deep, going. The immediate thing is to relieve and packing the earth firmly over them, is all that is needed. If it is not practicable to plant brethren," and to tell them that the new in the fall, or where squirrels and field mice abound, which are very apt to steal the nuts, it is better to defer planting until spring. In this case the nuts have to be kept in sand over | Again he puts the utmost tenderness into his winter. To preserve nuts over winter take a box - which should not be watertight -cover He indicates even here the closeness of union the bottom with about three inches of fine sand, spread a layer of nuts over it, cover with sand, and so on, finishing off with a three-inch covering of sand; place out doors and cover with soil. In spring, as early as possible, plant in nursery rows, or in the places where the trees are to remain permanently.

Things to Do and to Know.

Wean the colts in time for them to learn to eat fodder and hay before cold weather. A farmer's wife who took extra pains with her butter, but could get no sort of price for it, investigated the grocer who acted as commission merchant, and found he kept the butter box open between a big codfish and a bag

Two swindlers are making money out of the farmers at Fulton, Ills., by driving around selling barrels of sugar at about half the market price. In a little time the farmer's wife strikes the bed of ordinary sait on which a few pounds of sugar have been reposing.

JESUS RISEN.

wheats, and take those of the Mediterranean DR. JOHN HALL'S NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

> Lesson V of the International Series for Sunday, Oct. 31-Golden Text, "The Lord Is Risen Indeed, and Hath Appeared Unto Simon"-Lessen Text, John

If the report of any startling occurrence peas, unless it be clover. Turn the pea vines goes to the parties concerned by those who under not very deep, and then harrow the "happen to know," and not by one special land several times. Get the finest tilth you messenger, they get their information at vari-can. If cotton seed is to be used, and there ous times and in various ways. Some hear is nothing better, they can be spread on the soon, some late, some from one party, some land before it is turned, but it will not do to from another, some one portion of it, some turn them under deeply. If commercial fer- another. So it was here. Hence four writtilizers or cotten seed meal are used, they can ers, each having his own object in his selecbe harrowed instead of being plowed in | tion of facts, may easily seem to vary one After the seed is sown, roll the land; this will from the other. Their seeming variations cause the seed to come up better and more prove that there was no collusion or conuniformly. Wheat may be sown from the spiracy. John is here bent on showing how Mary Magdalen came to be the messenger to cording to latitude. The tendency of late confirm the faith of the disciples. Hence the

V. 1. So early in the morning that it was yet dark Mary Magdalen was at the sepulcher, not alone, as the other gospels show, though she speaks only for herself in v. 13. seed corn for the next year. Some careful the had been at the cross (John xix, 25). She ing back the busks, braid them together know how it was done, and unprepared like

much seed required, this is a very good way; and John, and in words characteristic of her some convenient place, like the floor of a fied him. She (Matt. xxviii, 5) had others chamber, where a stovepipe goes through with her, but she is singled out, hence, into a chimney. When spread thinly in such perhaps, "we know not," etc. So in sorrow, a place, about the right amount of heat is helplessness and bereavement the human

freezes, the corn will not germinate.

Sepulchre, accepting her view so far, yet naturally wishing to see for themselves. John up a quantity of corn and hanging it over- was the younger, Peter was the more impul-head in a stone smoke house, and building a sive. John was first at the door, Peter was fire in the smoke house every day for a time. first to go into the sepulchre (v. 4). Little

the Indians prepare their corn in this way, the opening cut into the rock and saw the and that mice never touch it after it has been linen clothes lying. Yes, there were the garsmoked. Anything that gives heat enough ments; the body was not there. So far

taken from the crib and used for seed, and on, sees the same thing and more. The naphas grown, but it is not safe to trust to that kin (v. 7), which it was the custom, as we see easy way of doing business, as it often makes from Lazarus' case (John xi, 44), to bind the trouble of replanting necessary .- A. B. about the head, was not thrown with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself. This implied order, perhaps reverence for all connected with the buried Master, and certainly the feeling of right and time to make all decent. Who had loosed Him and let Him go?

V. 8. One believer gives courage to another. John now enters and sees the same facts and reaches the same conviction. Yes; Jesus' body has been somehow taken away. He believed this, or that Jesus had risen in the true sense

(V. 9), for as yet they know not, did not unwhile living in England I once attended a funeral at a private house in a country neighborhood. I arrived early, and the only occuber to the Scriptures understood would be considered to the scriptures understood would be considered to the time—

Cure will safely and promptly cure any feather than the third day, This they did not take in; they did not have the preparation of mind for it which the Scriptures understood would be considered to the time—

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V. 10. There seemed no more to be done, The disciples turned homeward. Not so Mary. Women to this day visit and linger around graves when men are otherwise occupied. She lingered at the tomb weeping. She, too, was moved to look in. To her appeared what the disciples were not permitted to see. The honor was for her. She stooped down, and there were two angels sitting, the one where had been the head and the other where had been the feet of the sacred body (v. 12). Their look and bearing showed what they were according to the traditional and Bible view of the ministering spirits. But she is so absorbed with the thought of Christ that she does not linger upon them. They are calm, at their posts for the time. They have been serving the is downright cruelty. It seems strange that Lord of angels. They have been permitted els. The crop this year is said to be 25 to look into the mysteries of redemption. They can report to "principalities and powers in heavenly places" what took place.

V. 13. There is nothing we see disrespectful in "woman." They so address her. They speak in sympathy. Angels have much in common with human believers. We shall be are placed under the seats on a shelf. These with, and equal to, the angels. They put the question to draw out her mind and to prepare barrel of dust stands in a corner of the closet, her for the answer. Her reply is as she had spoken to the two disciples. The Gospel of ing on the angel who acted as spokesmanrigidly enforced. There is not the slightest John does not dwell on it, but hastens on to the interview with Jesus himself.

V. 14. Still absorbed in the thought of Jesus, she noticed a man standing, and the is no tramping out into the cold and storm. gardener being the natural person to look for in the place, and the natural person to do end to these disease-breeding vaults. Clean anything in the garden, she set down the them out for good and then fill them up. words even of Jesus to him (v. 15), and replied accordingly-"Sir, if thou have," etc. Here it is that Jesus speaks her name.

V. 16. The voice is familiar; she remembers its tones. She turns. It is Jesus, her Lord; The American Garden offers this advice on and "Master!" she calls him, by glad surprise, the subject: Most nuts will not sprout after and probably with a movement toward him, as would be natural in the circumstances.

V. 17. This would imply a lengthened in terview, questions, answers, etc., and he tells to plant the nuts just where the trees are her that it is not needful or wise to linger over them now, for he is not immediately the minds of, as he tenderly puts it, "my form of his work, the triumphant part, and the part which also looked to them-namely 'he giving of the comforter-is close at hand words-"my Father and your Father," etc. between him and them. How wonderful! not a word of their weakness, not a reproach, not a hint of injured feelings! All is forgiven

and forgotten: my God and your God." V. 18. Mary Magdalen, warned against any show of feeling or delay so produced, immediately does as she is directed. She told the disciples she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her. On the feelings thus called out he does not linger. esee John xxi, 250.

In summing up the practical truth taught in this lesson it is fit to raise such questions as the following:

(1) This day, the finishing in a sense of the new creation, deserves to be remembered, He rose on "the Lord's day." Again and again the risen Saviour appeared to disciples on this day; on the next Lord's day to the eleven; on a later Lord's day sent down the Spirit. No wonder preaching was usual on that day as at Troas (Acts xx, 7), and meetings for worship as we see in I Cor. xvi, I-2 cooking stove, \$12; for each first grate, \$8. Will hold examinations at blacement the court Housen So believers often are like John (Rev. i, 10), for each additional grate, \$6, for each heating farther notice. that day as at Troas (Acts xx, 7), and meet-"in the Spirit on the Lord's day."

garments of the dead and buried, even the napkin, reported? Do they show that this was not a deed of secret plotting? of hurried

violence! of stealing!
(3) Why does Mary Magdalen come so prominently forward! Is it meant to show how Christianity gives woman a high place! Has it any lesson of love and faithful adherence to Christ as sure to be acknowledged!

(4) Does the look of quiet and repose and angel attendants give us any idea of death overcomet of the grave as meantime a safe and quiet place for the bodies of saints till their resurrection day?

(5) Is Jesus seen here raised up, certified by God as having paid the debt-for the prison door is opened! And is it for himself only, or for his people also! What is the meaning of "ascend to my Father, and your Father,"

(5) Are the details suggestive of the value of little things! Of the Master's thought of John and of Mary and of the rest! Perhaps of their care in decently burying his body! (7) And is not the silence suggestive too!
Is there a word of these as "holy relics!"—Sunday School World.

Our Population in 1900.

Francis A. Walker, chief of the census of 1880 and boss statistician of the country, esti-mates that the population of the United States in 1980 will not fall short of 80,000,000. - Chicago Tribune.

To the Voters and Tax-Payers of La Salle County.

FELLOW CITIZENS :- Both political parties have met and made their nominations. To my surprise the most of them are foreigners, and they are only one sixth of the population. Is that right and just to the native born citizen? I am a foreigner, but I think Americans should rule America.

Let us go back and take a view of the old political parties who tried which of them could stoop the lowest and bow the knee and lick dirt to the slave power, and in 1850 passed the infamous fugitive slave law, which was a disgrace to America and the civilization of the age, and was political death to Webster, Clay, Cass and Calbounnot forgetting Jeff Davis; and was also political death to the Whig party, which went down and never rose again.

listory repeats itself. What is the mat-

ter with the politicians of to-day? There is something rotten in Denmark. Have they sold us to the whiskey power? Let us come out from among them and be not partak. ers of their early deeds. Let us vote the prohibition ticket, and we shall close up the saloons, jails, penitentiaries and poorhouses, and taxation will be something of the

I paid taxes in Illinois for forty-eight years, and when in business my taxes were ver two hundred dollars a year, which would make about seven thousand dotlars:a nice little sum for an old man of 80 years to help him in the decline of life.

In my native city, Elgin, Scotland, tem-perance closed the jail and they raised the white flag. The good time is coming. The millenium is at hand.

JOHN HOSSACK. Ottawa, Il., Oct. 21, 1886.

Those who believe that nature will work | ty on hand and for sale. this is done at the expense of the constitu- bought and sold. derstand, his meaning and its fulfillment of tion. Each time this weakens the system, Scripture when he spoke of rising from the and we all know that the termination of dead. "Yes," they probably thought, "he when he has founded the kingdom, like David and Solomon, will fall asleep and like others rise again." But he had defined the time— Cure will safely and promptly cure any re-

bushels will have to be imported.

The wheat crop in India is reperted not as large as last year, when 44,000,000 bush-India will export about the same as last year.

Contracts have been made with English firms under the terms of which they agree the same as last prize and Connections at Law. Office over Ciprus Store, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, Office was, Ill.

to store in their warehouses wheat shipped from America at the rate of seven cents per bushel per annum, and insure its quality through the period of storage.

the importation of about 40,000,000 busnels. Italy last season imported 16,000,000 bushels of wheat. The crop is much bet

ter than of last year, and it is estimated that only 8,000,000 bushels will require to be imported. It is estimated that the usual importation of 12,000,000 bushels will be required in Switzerland.

last year. This it is said indicates that the country will have to import 148 000,000 C bushels to supply their usual demands. Usually a large per cent of this demand has been drawn from this country.

D. McDOUGALL, Attorney at Law, Ottawe deep's block deep's

A Physician's Endorsement.

I know a case of eruption from poison oak which continued to appear every GEORGE S. ELDREDGE, Altorney's spring for several years, which was cured by the use of two bottles of Swift's Speci-JAMES A. COFTELD, M. D. Newberry, S. C., June 28, 1886.

The Errors of Youth

I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but re ceived no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swift Specific, and about four bottles H. M. BASCOM, M. D., cured me sound and well. D. B. ADAMS. Union, S. C., June 24, 1886.

Ulcerated Foot For nearly five years I suffered with running, gangrenous sore on my foot, spent all my wages for medicine, hoping be cured. I never found any permane relief until Messrs, I. H. & J. T. Pittaro, Winterville, Ga., procured for me six b ties of S. S. S., which, if it has not entirely cured me, has certainly healed the sor All swelling and screness have gone. Be fore I took Swift's Specific at times I could not walk at all. Only in bad weather do now feel the slightest ache in my foot, and go and come at will. I am truly thankful or what it has done for me. A number of witnesses are ready to corroborate my state CAROLINE JOHNSON, (Colored.) Oglethorpe Co., Ga., July 16, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, A

Natural gas from the Pittsburg wells i furnished for heating purposes at these rates. For each heater and two registers, \$30, for each additional register when in

(2) Why are the little details regarding the ing stove in houses, \$8 to \$15; for each store stove, \$15 to \$25.

> St Jacobs Oil is pronounced a most extraordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. James Harian, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Louis

When the great head workingman of the country, Mr. Powderly, makes a long peech, and never once says that the tariff s making him rich and must be kept up as high as the Pennsylvania monopolists demand, the protectionists will have to admit that there is liable to be a difference of opinion on the point whether taxation makes wealth and combination makes prosperity.-Chicago Herald.

The old stone house at Valley Forge, which Washington made famous as his headquarters, is still standing, and a memorial association has been struggling for two years to get \$60,000 with which to buy it and the two acres of land that go with it. They have the money now and will make the final payment on Nov. 9th to the heirs of Hannah Ogden, the owners of the property. The house and land will be kept in-tact as a momento of the revolutionary struggle.

For chapped hands, face and lips, use Kaloderma. 25 cents, of E. Y. Griggs.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OTTAWA.

. - - \$100,000. H. M. HAMILTONPresident. Milton H. Swift,
Phoebe M. Bushnell,
Wm. Cullen,
H. M. Hamilton.

Exchange on Unicago, New York, and all the princ pal cities of the United States bought and sold. Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Contnental Europe drawn in sums to suit.

United States Bonds, Gold and Silver bought and sold Our facilities are such that we can offer inducement to customers, and we shall use our endeavors to give sotisfaction to those entrusting us with their business. Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN F. NASH, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF OTTAWA.

(Formerly City Bank of Eames Allen & Co.)

 T. D. CATLIN
 Vice President.

 ED. C. ALLEN, JR
 Cashier.

 A. F. SCHOCH
 Assist. Cashier.

Exchange on Chicago and New York and all thprincipal cities east and west bought and sold. Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and all important points in Coutinental Europe drawn in sums & uit purchasers.

U. S. Revenue Stamps of all denominations constant off a cough or cold should understand that United States Bonds, Local Securities, Gold and Silver

Banking bours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A. F. SCHOCH, Assist. Cashier.

Brofessional Carda.

ATTORNEYS.

In Germany both the wheat and rye wa, Ill. All legal business promptly attended to, janzi crops are decidedly short of those of last THOS. C. FULLERTON. Attorney at year, and the potato crop is also short. It law, ottawa, Illinois. Office in Bushnell's block west of Court House. E. C. SWIFT, Attorney at Law, Armory Block, Special attention given to probate matters.

as large as last year, when 44,000,000 bushels were exported, mostly to England. But it is estimated that with old stock on hand,

HIRAM T. GILBERT.

GILBERT & ECKELS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Futterer & Metzger's Block east of Court House.

ity through the period of storage.

Since the last year's harvest France has been compelled to import 17,256,000 bushels. The crop this year is said to be 25 000,000 bushels against 207,000,000 bushels last year, and so this country will require the importation of about 40,000,000 bushels.

A, J. WILLIAMSON, A. Lawyer,
Ottswa, fillnors,
Probate matters a specialty,
Office over Hull's Dry Goods Store. Juni782

T. C. TREINARY, Attorney at Law. Office Block, Ottawa, III. In Great Britain the crop of 1886 is pu at 60,000,000 bushels, against 79,632,000 House Block, Ottawa, III.

B. E. LINCOLN, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 19 La Salle street, west side of the cart House, Ottawa, Ill. july 375

MAYO & WIDMER, Attorney at LawMoffice in Nattinger's Block, corner of 1-Salland Main streets front room un sture, Ottawa, Ill

PHYSICIANS. DR. CHARITY SANDERS, successor to br. Alcidia Auten. Office Opera House Rock Ottawa, Ill. Telephone, No. 12;

Office Bours, 2 to 4. Office and Besidence,

Always in office during office hours. P. O. BLOCK

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